





## U.S. Officials See Critical Period On Vital Relations With Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT).—The Carter administration finds itself at an important juncture in Soviet-U.S. relations, with uncertainty about Soviet motivations and over how to deal with the Russians on such key issues as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Horn of Africa and pending trials of Soviet political dissidents.

Administration officials, in interviews in recent days, asserted that decisions to be reached by the two governments in coming weeks may have a profound impact on future relations and this present period is therefore particularly vital.

The questions being asked include whether the poor health of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, has impaired his control of Soviet policy; whether Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa is so damaging to the United States as to raise doubts about the value of a SALT agreement, and whether the Soviet Union will turn the expected trial of Anatoli Shcharansky, a civil rights activist, into a public assault on the West, Jews and other political dissidents.

A perceptible difference has arisen between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security affairs adviser, over how seriously to assess the growing Soviet military role in Ethiopia and how strongly to link Soviet behavior in the Horn of Africa to progress toward a new SALT accord.

Mr. Carter indicated in an appearance at the National Press Club Thursday that he was somewhat in the middle between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, with an inclination perhaps toward Mr. Brzezinski's somewhat tougher response to the Russians.

The differences are not the kind that officials call "a split," but they are now being talked about fairly openly within the administration.

A high-ranking State Department official said Thursday that "it's healthy" to have different counsels offered Mr. Carter provided that, when the administration does decide to act, it can do so "in concert."

Basically, Mr. Brzezinski's views have emphasized the Soviet military thrusts in Ethiopia, the apparent Soviet lack of concern

about U.S. entreaties for slackening of the military buildup and the fear that the Russians are testing U.S. will by trying to take advantage of the administration's strategic part of the world.

As a result, Mr. Brzezinski has been publicly exposing the extent of Soviet involvement, revealing for the first time the presence of Soviet generals in Ethiopia and the size of the Cuban force—now estimated at about 11,000—in Ethiopia. On Wednesday, Mr. Brzezinski was asked if the Soviet action in Ethiopia would produce any "linkage" to the SALT talks.

The administration's standard position on "linkage" had been that, unlike U.S. policy when Henry Kissinger was secretary of state, this administration does not accept linkage as a workable concept. Mr. Brzezinski said Wednesday that the administration was not invoking linkage, but if there were continued tensions in the Horn, this would "eventually complicate" not only "the negotiating process" at SALT but also any effort to secure ratification of an agreement.

That statement aroused concern at the State Department, officials said, because it suggested that because of the Horn the administration was less than enthusiastic about seeking a strategic arms accord.

Mr. Vance and his leading Soviet-affairs adviser, Marshall Shulman, as well as Paul Warnke, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency director, all agree that the main goal of the administration must be a strategic arms accord.

Mr. Vance believed that Mr. Brzezinski had gone too far in his comments, aides said, and when he was asked Thursday about "linkage" during an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance responded: "There is no linkage between the SALT negotiations and the situation in Ethiopia."

Mr. Vance went on: "I think it is in our national interest to achieve a sound SALT agreement which will protect our national interests and the interests of our allies. I think this is possible to accomplish."

Mr. Carter said Thursday that the United States would not initiate a policy of linkage between the Horn and the arms talks, but he said that any SALT talks would be influenced by the fact that the Russians had over-armed the Ethiopians and before that the Somalis and thereby had "caused a threat to peace" in the area.

There is considerable discussion within the administration on what to do if—as expected—the Soviet Union tries Mr. Shcharansky, who has been charged in the Soviet press with working for the CIA—something denied personally by Mr. Carter last year.

On this issue, the consensus seems to be to respond sharply if the alleged CIA links are revealed by the Soviet Union, but otherwise to give Moscow an opportunity to save face by expelling the former activist in Jewish causes.

The questions being asked here about Mr. Brezhnev, a confirmed advocate of détente, are whether he has been able to maintain day-to-day control or whether a kind of loose grouping is in charge in Moscow. Some experts believe that, because of Mr. Brezhnev's health, the Soviet military has been given a free rein in the Horn of Africa.

But at the same time, U.S. officials have noted that at the SALT talks in Geneva, the Soviet delegation has been able to show flexibility in the final stages of negotiations.

Failure to make progress in the strategic-arms talks could have an effect on the atmosphere in both countries as each side contemplates going ahead with new arms programs, officials said.

At Exhibition Today

## Nonconformist Soviet Artists Facing a New Confrontation

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 6 (NYT).—A fragile accommodation between the Moscow community of nonconformist artists and the Soviet authorities seems close to a breakdown after three years of uneasy compromise.

The opening of an officially sanctioned exhibition of 30 avant-garde painters was postponed Friday until tomorrow because of a bitter behind-the-scenes dispute over censorship.

The artists say that Communist party and government officials are trying to ban some of their works, and this time they will not stand for it.

"Unless we're permitted to show everything we planned," said Vladimir Limitsky, who paints the forbidden religious themes of Russian Orthodox Christianity, "we will move the whole exhibition to the streets when it opens."

Whether or not the artists carry out their threat, the argument is extraordinary. Here, in a tightly controlled police state, a group of young artists is openly refusing to accept official dictates of what artistic standards should be—and all this is happening within an officially recognized union of artists.

On Thursday, the artists said, Leonid Matveyev, a cultural official of the Communist party, confronted some of them with the threat to dissolve the group unless the party's conditions for exhibition were accepted. The artists said that he had rejected Mr. Limitsky's religious work in its entirety and was also highly critical of Vladimir Prokhorov, a 30-year-old painter whose work he reportedly described as "dehumanizing."

**Painful Prospect**

If a confrontation takes place tomorrow, it would be a painful setback for the authorities. In September, 1974, the police used water-spraying trucks and bulldozers to disrupt a show of modern art in a vacant lot, and in so doing made the show a celebrated event all over the Western world.

After that, the authorities created for the painters a special section of the Moscow Graphic Artists Union and promised them

a chance to exhibit indoors if they would refrain from "underground" showings. Some of the organizers, like one well-known painter, Oskar Rabin, refused and emigrated.

Some of the others were accused of having sold out to the state. But judging by the fight they are waging in the makeshift galleries of the union headquarters on Malaya Gruzinskaya Street, the nonconformists have been anything but domesticated by their years as semi-official artists. Official ones have their own union, still to realize themes and are entitled to studio and a regular income from the state.

"If we make any concessions now," said Mr. Prokhorov, "we'll lose all we've managed to gain in the last three years." He works in a damp basement studio near the Moscow River and produces visions of human decay like an abstract hieronymus Bosch. "They say my work is dehumanizing," he complained.

**Prestige Figure**

Mr. Limitsky, who is 45, looks like a Russian Orthodox priest, with a gray beard and carefully pressed suit. His artistic signature includes the Orthodox cross; his collection of 12 works is called "Apocalypse."

"We joined the union because it was the only way to be exhibited," he said, "and once they promised we'd get studios too—now they don't even say that any more."

Vladimir Petrov-Gladky, 39, used a pointillist technique for an icon-like painting he calls "Our Lady of Tenderness." In pastel, it shows the Virgin with the hands of a small child clasping her neck—his face is lost in ethereal radiance.

"Because I call it 'Our Lady,'" he said, "they forbid it." Nikolai Rumyantsev, another of the 30, took some friends down into the basement showrooms to display a triptych labeled "The Living Close Their Eyes To The Dead, The Dead Open Their Eyes To The Living."

"They want to ban two parts," he said. "The third is all right." The unobjectionable third shows a nude couple embracing in a sort of cameo of overworldliness.

adviser, Tom McNally, a graduate of student politics and the Labor party research office with ambitions to stand for the House of Commons; and the press secretary, Thomas McCaffrey, a hard-bitten Scot who has worked in top government information jobs for more than a decade.

Within the context of a Labor party that is in some political difficulty, all are considered moderates. That is, they have urged Mr. Callaghan to avoid

extreme socialist measures, at least until the economy has been stabilized and the party's political fortunes are more secure. Mr. Donoghue is the author of a laudatory biography of Herbert Morrison, who led the moderate struggle against Aneurin Bevan and the left in the 1930s.

All see the Prime Minister almost every day, and often several times a day, although their advice does not appear to have the almost hypnotic effect on Mr. Callaghan that the advice of a Marjorie Williams (now Lady Falkender) had on his predecessor, Harold Wilson. In several ways, Mr. Callaghan can be said to have reacted against Mr. Wilson's example. Not only is there no adviser as important as Mrs. Williams, there is also no significant "kitchen" cabinet like the one Mr. Wilson maintained and rewarded with life peerages. An old-fashioned politician, up from the ranks, with experience in the Foreign Office, the Home Office and the Treasury, Mr. Callaghan is much more likely to tell one of his inner circle, for example, to explore the ramifications of a given tax policy than to ask for an elaborate list of alternatives.

**Unusual 4th Figure**

A fourth figure who, according to the best information, stands just outside the inner circle, is the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary, Roger Stott. Mr. Stott, a member of Parliament representing a Lancashire constituency, is an unusual figure to find near the center of British political power. Not only is he young—he will be 30

in August—but he came into politics by way of the Merchant Navy and the Post Office, where he worked as a technician. Mr. Stott is closely allied to the trade union movement, a dominant element in the Labor coalition.

The civil servant who most frequently sees the Prime Minister is his principal private secretary, Kenneth Storey. Although he is 50, he is described by his peers as a "young high-flyer," and he has had a typical civil service career—Oxford, a tour of duty at the United Nations, and with the Department of Health and Social Services.

But it is Sir John Hunt, the suave secretary to the Cabinet, who brings the judgments and attitudes of the civil service most forcefully to bear on the decision-making process. It was Sir John, who has held the job since 1973, who built it into the most influential within the civil service. In theory and, to some extent, in practice, Sir John's powers are circumscribed by his nonpolitical status. But in fact, the meetings of the senior officials from all the government departments, at which he presides, not only set the agenda for Cabinet meetings but also influence what is decided there.

One reason for the power of the cabinet office is its continuity. Between 1963 and 1976, Britain changed prime ministers six times. So the cabinet office is the establishment at 10 Downing Street, and it tends toward conservatism, especially in economic affairs.

Among his ministers, Mr. Callaghan talks frequently to four

On economic issues, he must reach agreement with Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer—a row between the two probably would lead to the collapse of the government.

In this government, the leader of the House of Commons counts for a great deal, not because of his job but because of his ideology. Michael Foot is the theoretician of the left whom Mr. Callaghan constantly consults because he is prepared to use his influence to control Labor radicals.

Mervyn Rees, the home secretary, a friend who managed Mr. Callaghan's campaign for the leadership of the Labor party, and Harold Lever, a wealthy businessman from Manchester who holds the constitutionally irrelevant title of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, perform a special function for the Prime Minister. As Peter Jenkins of the Guardian has said, they are the "second-guessers"—those who provide an alternate view on key questions.

And in the fourth circle, beyond the personal staff, the civil service and the Cabinet intimates? Not much, in the view of those who study such matters. One whose ideas are listened to is Peter Jay, the British ambassador in Washington, who is married to Mr. Callaghan's daughter, Margaret. That was true when Mr. Jay was a London journalist, and it is true today. On many issues, the Prime Minister also solicits the advice of three trade unionists—Jack Jones, David Bissett and Len Murray—none of whom is considered a radical.



Franz Josef Strauss (left) smiles happily beside Munich's new lord mayor, Erich Kieser, after their Christian Socialist Union won municipal elections. The CSU victory snapped a 30-year Social Democratic party hold on the city's mayoralty.

## Social Democrats Lose Munich Mayoralty

MUNICH, March 6 (AP).—The Social Democratic party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lost the Munich mayoralty yesterday for the first time in 30 years, but picked up support in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein during local elections.

Erich Kieser of the Christian Social Union received 51.5 per cent of the Munich vote to defeat Social Democrat Max von Heckel, who got 35 per cent.

Mayor Georg Kronawitter, a Social Democrat who won 52.1 per cent of the vote in the 1972 election, did not seek re-election because of party feuding.

The Social Democratic party increased its margin in Schleswig-Holstein from 35.6 per cent in the 1974 election to 40.5 per cent, winning a

majority in the capital of Kiel and picking up strength in Flensburg, Luebeck and Neumuenster.

The conservative Christian Democratic Union lost ground in the area, falling from 53.1 per cent four years ago to 49.2 per cent.

The Free Democratic party dropped from 9 per cent to 7.3 per cent in Schleswig-Holstein, but increased its total in Munich from 4.7 to 5.7 per cent.

In Schleswig-Holstein, the country's northernmost state, an ecology ticket called Green 1st won 6 per cent of the vote in two counties, including one where the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power plant is under construction.

Extremist parties of the left and right failed to win significant totals.

Cites 'Interpretation' However

## Dayan Denies Israel Rejects Withdrawal

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 6 (NYT).—Commenting today on the latest round of friction between Israel and the United States, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that there was no contradiction between Prime Minister Menachem Begin's peace plan and the meaning of the United Nations resolution that calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

Mr. Dayan made the remarks at a session of the Knesset (parliament) in response to a question on whether the Begin government's position on UN Security Council Resolution 242 meant that it no longer recognized it. The foreign minister said reports that the government's position, in effect, nullified the adoption of Resolution 242 were entirely without foundation.

"The government of Israel has stated in the Knesset that it recognizes the Security Council Resolution 242 and that statement is still valid. But, of course, there are different interpretations to Resolution 242," he said. "In the view of the government, there is no contradiction between the Israeli peace plan, including its proposals for Jewish and Samaritan (the West Bank) and the Gaza Strip and the meaning of Resolution 242."

**Negotiating Room**

For years, the Israelis have clung to the resolution, which served as the basis for the brief

Geneva conference in 1973, partly because it calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands captured in 1967 without specifying all of them.

The wording was viewed by the previous Labor government as providing room for negotiating for borders different from the pre-1967 Israeli lines. Negotiated borders presumably would afford Israel greater security.

But as early as 1970, the Labor party adhered to the accepted interpretation that the resolution dictated withdrawal from some territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Recently the Prime Minister's government has been saying that the UN resolution does not require Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, a position that has angered the Carter administration.

The United States already was piqued over what it regards as questionable fulfillment of pledges by the Begin administration regarding the creation of new Israeli settlements on captured Arab lands.

Nowhere in Mr. Begin's peace plan does he propose a change in the concept that the West Bank and Gaza historically are part of Israel. Officials of the Begin government argue that constraining Resolution 242 to mean a withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza is to place too precise a restriction on language that is deliberately vague.

But the United States and the Israeli Labor party argue that the intent of the resolution is known to include these territories.

During peace talks in 1970, Mr. Begin withdrew from a national union government over this interpretation.

In addition, the United States regards this new twist in the attempts to get the Israelis and the Egyptians talking again as an impediment.

U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis met with Mr. Begin today to discuss the Prime Minister's visit to Washington on Sunday to meet with President Carter.

Mr. Lewis said later that the UN resolution was discussed during his talk with Mr. Begin.

**U.S. Acknowledges Gap**

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).—The State Department confirmed today that a "difference of opinion" exists over Israel's obligations under Resolution 242. "We believe it applies on all fronts," said spokesman Thomas Boston. Mr. Boston left open the possibility that the United States might support an Israeli position that a partial withdrawal might satisfy the resolution.

**Sadat Gets Begin Letter**

CAIRO, March 6 (UPI).—U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton delivered a letter from Mr. Begin to President Sadat today in the last phase of an unsuccessful Middle East shuttle, the second in less than two months.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, indicating that Mr. Atherton was not given a reply, said: "We will be studying the letter and how we will react to it."

In Bid to End Quarrel

## Schmidt Says Dispute Cannot Shake U.S. Ties

BONN, March 6 (WPT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a speech that has gone virtually unnoticed here, has claimed that published reports of Bonn-Washington strains often "have nothing to do with reality." He added that "the German-American consensus cannot be shaken."

The speech Friday was the first major public attempt by the Chancellor to help patch-up relations with the Carter administration since Bonn and Washington called a private truce to their public quarreling last week. They have been arguing for months over whether Bonn was doing its share to help stimulate the world's economy.

Mr. Schmidt's speech also appears to be the centerpiece for a widening campaign by the Bonn government to put a more positive image on U.S.-German relations. It follows a recent speech by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and a statement today by State Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi on the same subject.

**Two-fold Purpose**

Diplomatic observers here speculated that the purpose of the speech made without notifying the press was twofold: To make sure that the Carter administration got the message via diplomatic cable and not via the press, and perhaps to show members of his own Cabinet that he was working to smooth things out with the White House.

In his speech, the Chancellor said that the basis of U.S.-German friendship rested on "historical, philosophical and human ties and the broad identity of our political and social values."

Those ties, he said, "were a stabilizing factor that the world can depend on."

Outside of Europe, the Chancellor pointed out, the United States is Germany's most important trading partner and it would be wrong to assert "that between friends who do business together and whose economies in so many areas are so closely interwoven there must be pure harmony in all matters." That is not even true in a family, "when it is not possible to argue that trust is missing," the Chancellor said, "and when the two governments talk

and argue in the face of it is done 'only as friends.' Mr. Schmidt cautioned who still "flirt with the theory that it is through inflation." I said that Washington and agree that industrialized should seek noninflation growth and that both co support an increase in rates.

Referring to "published tribulations concerning the stance and spirit of our relations, very often and it is different we have to do with reality," he said "I find it fitting to con through these comment many irritations made here and there, that are to be read. The German-American consensus cannot be shaken."

Mr. Schmidt also used occasion to spell out more his views on the neutrals and seemed to be more toward at least production United States.

**Emotion Dies Down**

He stressed that Germany make no decisions re production of nuclear weapons since it does not have an added that the emotion the debate has died down, standing of the complex growth, the discussion more factual, and it was noted "that all nuclear war are terrible."

Mr. Schmidt emphasized that all efforts must be made to achieve progress on control through negotiation that the question of introducing new atomic into the North Atlantic was a matter for joint consultation.

But he also said, "We try the leading nuclear power alliance in view of the nuclear threat—will prove with the necessary protection make its decisions according. That is the closest to Schmidt has come to support any decision to Carter administration to first step and actually a start on production of it from warhead.

## Hussein Says Intransigent By Israel Could Bring War

AMMAN, March 6 (UPI).—King Hussein today attacked stalled U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East and said that Israeli intransigence threatened the region with another war.

King Hussein, who told a top U.S. envoy during the weekend that Jordan would stay clear of present Egyptian-Israeli peace moves, said, "It is totally unacceptable for us to have a dialogue with people who have failed to convince the Israelis to alter their position."

Jordanian sources said the King

was referring to the States. Jordanian have called for U.S. pressure on Israel to soften its negoti stand.

**Austrian's Visit**

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"The blame for lack of progress toward peace should be placed on Israel, which has rejected draw from [all occupied territories including East Jerusalem, and the legitimate determination of the Palestinian people," King I said.

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**Owner of Hustler Is Shot Outside Georgia Court**

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March 6 (AP).—Hustler magazine owner Larry Flynt was shot in the stomach and one of his attorneys also was wounded today by a gunman who fired at them outside a courtroom where Mr. Flynt is on trial for allegedly distributing obscene material, authorities reported.

Mr. Flynt was receiving emergency treatment, according to a Georgia State Patrol spokesman. The attorney, Gene Reeves, was shot in the arm.

Mr. Flynt, who is appealing a conviction for pandering obscenity in Ohio, was being tried in Gwinnett County State Court on charges of distributing obscene materials, specifically, last August's issue of Hustler.

In November, Mr. Flynt announced that he had "accepted Christ" and resigned as publisher of Hustler.

**Bonn Charges 6 With Treason**

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 6 (UPI).—The federal prosecutor today formally charged six men in the Defense Ministry who allegedly passed NATO secrets to the Communists with high treason.

Similar charges were brought against Mrs. Lutze's husband, Lothar, 37, who also had worked for the Defense Ministry; former naval staff employee Juergen Wiegand, 32; his wife, Ursula, 34, and another couple, Frank and Christine Gerstner, aged 37 and 34.

Mrs. Lutze and the others are accused of having passed considerable information about NATO and West Germany's mobilization plans to the East-ern bloc. Their activities required NATO to change some of its military plans.

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## Callaghan's Small Inner Circle Has the Ring of Authority to It

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).—Like all British prime ministers, James Callaghan makes do with a personal staff that would fit into one corner of the White House.

The residents of 10 Downing Street have never caught the empire-building virus that has afflicted every U.S. president, to some degree, since Franklin

Roosevelt. There are only three aides of the first importance. They form an inner ring around the Prime Minister, and it appears to most British politicians that they have a greater influence on him than anyone else, lending support to Richard Neustadt's thesis that, in bureaucratic politics, access is power.

The three are the policy adviser, Dr. Bernard Donoghue, a rugby-loving journalist and political scientist; the political

adviser, Tom McNally, a graduate of student politics and the Labor party research office with ambitions to stand for the House of Commons; and the press secretary, Thomas McCaffrey, a hard-bitten Scot who has worked in top government information jobs for more than a decade.

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CROCUSWATCHERS—In London, Dawn Johnson, 7, and Kim Thornley, 5, take a very close look at the year's first crocuses as balmy weather bathes the city at last.



## Not Worried About Dollar

## Shah Disturbed by U.S. Policy, Negotiates for German Subs

By Jonathan C. Randall

TEHRAN, March 6 (WP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi indicated yesterday that he was depressed by what he considers directionless U.S. foreign policy. This, his remarks suggested, justified at least in part his present negotiations with the Netherlands and West Germany for "maybe a dozen" frigates and a "few more" submarines.

The ships would be assigned to bolster his forces in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Declaring that Iran was "very far" from completing its already huge arms purchase plans, the Shah said that present negotiations with Dutch and West German firms went beyond the six submarines he recently ordered from West Germany.

He is dealing with German shipyards for the submarines and with Dutch—and possibly some German—firms for the frigates which he said he hoped to buy for between \$130 million and \$140 million each.

Discussing the Tabriz riots of two weeks ago, the greatest challenge to his authority in 15 years, the Shah indicated willingness to tolerate leftist and rightist opposition, which he is convinced fomented the trouble.

"The Price"

"I am not going to change my policy of liberalizing to the maximum we can," he said, adding that the Tabriz violence was "the price we have got to pay."

He made it clear, however, that his brand of liberalization has definite limits by insisting that the dissident movement was "completely illegal" and warning, "Obviously, we will not let it get out of hand."

On the question of oil for Israel, he was asked if he was prepared to reduce deliveries to make the Israelis less intransigent in the current peace efforts.

"That depends," he said. "If there is a general decision to deliver arms—that kind of embargo, you know—then everything is possible."

He added that another example would be "embargoes on everything, such as has been decided against Rhodesia and South Africa" by the United Nations.

But he stressed, "It is not in my hands, anyway. It must be a general policy agreed to by the United States and the UN."

**Oil Prices**

Despite the dollar's dramatic fall, the Shah said he would honor his pledge to freeze oil prices throughout this year. He said that Iran was hurting "a little less" than other producers.

**Iran Recalls Aide From E. Germany**

TEHRAN, March 6 (AP)—Iran has recalled its ambassador and his staff from East Berlin because of a refusal by the East German government to prosecute Iranian students who raided the embassy there last week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced.

The decision was made following reports that East Germany has expelled the students who raided the embassy and destroyed documents, the spokesman, Parviz Adli, said.

The Foreign Ministry said that Ambassador Amir Hussein Farzegan and his staff were being recalled because of a lack of "customary security and diplomatic immunity."

because "we spend so much money in the United States." He hinted that Iran was supplying Somalia with military equipment of other than U.S. manufacture, which he maintained was "our own business."

Asked specifically what Iran was doing to make good his New Year's Day pledge "not to remain indifferent" if Somalia were invaded by Soviet-backed Ethiopian troops, he said, "Obviously, we cannot say these things publicly."

But questions about U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa elicited a series of pessimistic remarks about the U.S. world role since what he called "the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate."

"You have no policy anywhere," he said. "You only react when something happens. The other side is planning something for 50 years."

"If the West wants to die slowly, that is your business," he said at another point during the interview conducted at the Nivaran winter palace. He belittled the U.S. temptation to "live in your dream world" and said that wanting to retreat into a "fortress America" was a mistake. "There will be no such thing as fortress America," he said.

Despite those remarks, the Shah appeared visibly pleased with the state of his relations with the Carter administration. "Between governments we've never had it so good," he said.

He lauded the U.S. role in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, where "you are trying very hard to be of some positive assistance."

As for his own domestic political problems with dissidents, the Shah sought to portray them as a "manageable nuisance" rather than a direct threat to his rule.

"If I have to defend my country, I could be the toughest guy," he said. "But when it is not necessary, why should I be?"

"I think we are strong enough; the basis of our society and state is strong enough to allow at least to this limit and even more," he said.

He shrugged aside suggestions that President Carter's espousal of human rights had played a role in encouraging dissidence in Iran.

"Completely illegal"

He described the main recently formed dissident group—a writers' association and a committee for the defense of human rights—as "completely illegal."

"We don't mind," he said. "They can talk as much as they want."

He accused Iran's dissidents of being followers of the late Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, the ultranationalist who with Communist backing briefly overthrew the Shah in 1953 before he regained the throne through a Central Intelligence Agency coup.

Asked about the chances of accepting the dissidents' requests for liberties such as freedom of the press and assembly, the Shah insisted that press freedom already exists here. The press, which is censored, has refused to print the dissidents' letters.

The Shah said that his jails held about 2,200 political prisoners, whom he called "terrorists." He indicated that he would continue to release prisoners, a process that began last year.

He took exception to reports that prisoners were being asked to "say they are sorry or ask for amnesty" in order to win release. "If this is mental torture," he said, "then what can we do. You see, anything we do, somebody will say something."

## Sought by U.S. in Letelier Death

## Wanted Man Is American, Chile Paper Says

By John Dinges

SANTIAGO, March 6 (WP)—The pro-government newspaper El Mercurio said yesterday that it had identified the picture of a man sought by a U.S. court in connection with the assassination of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier as a U.S. citizen who participated in rightist commando actions against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

The U.S. government has asked Chile to present two men for questioning about the 1976 car-bomb murder in Washington. El Mercurio printed photos of the two men Saturday after the pictures were printed by a Washington newspaper Friday.

One of the men shown in Washington was identified as Juan Williams Rose. The U.S. government said that Mr. Williams was a member of the Chilean armed forces.

A Chilean who said that he knew the man shown in El Mercurio corroborated the newspaper's account.

**Fatherland and Liberty**

This source said that he had known the man in the picture for several years as Michael Vernon Townley, an American living in Chile since at least 1972, who boasted in conversations of his involvement in terrorist activities against Mr. Allende and of his membership in the extreme rightist group Fatherland and Liberty.

The source said that Mr. Townley's behavior and activities made him suspect that he was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

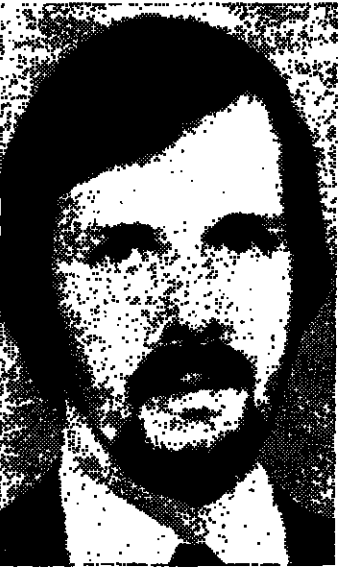
El Mercurio's front page carried pictures of the man said in Washington to be Mr. Williams and the man identified here as Townley. The two pictures seem to be of the same person.

Two weeks ago, the State Department, in a procedure known as letters rogatory, asked the Chilean government to interrogate—using a list of sealed questions—two men identified as Mr. Williams, 28, and Alejandro Romeral Jara, 26.

The government replied that it would cooperate with the investigation, but a spokesman said that the two names are not listed as members of the military, including the secret police, and that there are no records of their existence in the files of the National Identification Service.

**Official Business**

Reporters' inquiries here indicate that the names revealed in Washington are false. The U.S. Embassy here said that two men using the names Williams and Romeral traveled to the United States in August, 1976, on official Chilean passports and



Juan Williams Rose



Alejandro Romeral Jara

U.S. was requested by the Chilean Foreign Ministry, for official business.

El Mercurio, which supports the government of President Augusto Pinochet, last week began to reproduce accounts from U.S. news papers explaining the alleged involvement of Chilean officials in the Letelier murder. An editorial Saturday called on the govern-

ment to give a public explanation of why official passports and visa requests were provided for two men under false names.

The newspaper's recent coverage of the case was significantly different from its earlier reports, which attributed charges of government involvement in the murder to an international campaign against the military regime.

## Industry Energy Shortage Looms

## Key U.S. Economic Question: Will the Coal Miners Return?

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP)—Now that President Carter has invoked the Taft-Hartley Act, the key question is: How many of the coal miners will abandon their strike and return to work?

Although the effects of the three-month-old strike have not been limited largely to a curtailment of the coal industry—with only 20,000 noncoal jobs reportedly affected—economists say that today coal supplies have dwindled to the point that any further blockage of coal production would have a quick, direct effect on the overall economy. Layoffs in coal-dependent industries could now increase dramatically each week, they say.

Alan Greenspan, a chief economist in the administration, estimated that if between one-third and one-half of the 180,000 striking miners agreed to go back, the economy could muddle through.

James Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, affirmed that the administration planned to

continue banking heavily on production by nonunion miners, particularly in the Western coal fields. But he said that the administration did not yet plan to resort to a mandatory power-allocation program among the states.

However, there were other factors, including the still uncertain question of how much violence there would be if the government tried to keep coal supplies moving on its own. Threats of bodily harm could crimp efforts to enlist the help of nonunion miners and truckers.

**Earlier Confidence**

The fact that the impact of the coal strike was now likely to grow acute stems in part from the relative confidence that prevailed before this past weekend's United Mine Workers vote rejected the latest industry contract offer. While industry had been apprehensive, few firms had made serious efforts to reduce consumption. Coal stockpiles dwindled.

Now, with supplies at rock bottom in many Midwestern industrial states, analysts figured that most firms were apt to try to squirrel away what fuel and electric power was available—intensifying the shortage that would have occurred anyway.

If the coal stoppage were to continue, the impact would be felt first in the big North Central industrial states, such as Ohio, where there have already been some cutbacks. Some estimates forecast an immediate 30-per-cent cutback in industrial electric-power usage, resulting in a 15-per-cent drop in jobs.

Within a few days the cutbacks would begin to spread to other sections of the country, where assembly plants would run out of parts and materials that are made in the North Central

area. The steel industry, centered in Pittsburgh and Gary, Ind., would be especially hard-hit.

One expert estimated that if the coal shutdown extended through early April, it would halt the economy's growth for the first quarter; if the stoppage were allowed to go on longer, it could plunge the nation into a recession. However, few analysts believed that would happen.

**Quick Recovery**

Analysts emphasized that even if there was significant damage, once the strike ended the economy would be able to "snap back" and make up the lost production, as it traditionally does after automobile industry strikes and cold-weather bouts. Nevertheless, the hardship would be substantial.

A continued stoppage also could have adverse implications for the dollar. Economists say that if the coal strike went on, industry would have to make up for the fuel shortage by importing more oil—worsening the already large U.S. foreign-trade deficit.

Not everyone was quite so pessimistic. Mr. Greenspan, for example, argued that the economy is a good deal more flexible than administration estimates implied, and that the actual impact of a continued strike might be somewhat less than has been forecast.

## Spirits Fall With Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

completely removed from the pace of the world outside.

**Typists' Pay**

And it is true that shorthand typists in the middle of their pay classification take home \$500 Swiss francs a month, equal to \$2,100 at current exchange rates. Translators take home a good deal more than that.

Virtually no one among the experienced officials here argues that the UN is not grossly inefficient and badly in need of a structural shake-up.

Yet the questions of costs and competence have been distorted to some degree.

For example, many officials and observers here feel that the poor image and the frustrations about the UN are largely outgrowths of the political debates and decision-making at the General Assembly and Security Council in New York.

Here at the European headquarters, many functions are more technical and it is on this level that some of the smaller agencies, at least, work best.



EASTER PARADE—Easter won't roll around until March 26, but at this Chicago candy factory the chocolate Easter eggs are already rolling—20 million this year.

## After Tongsun Park's Testimony to House Panel

## Interest Is Revived in Seoul's Ex-Envoy

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP)—Tongsun Park has told congressional investigators that his lobbying activities in Congress were viewed by former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo as "invading" an area where the ambassador had a "monopoly."

Mr. Park said he did not have personal knowledge of cash payments Mr. Kim allegedly made to members of Congress, according to sources who attended his

interrogation last week in closed session.

But his testimony has strengthened investigators' desire to question Mr. Kim about his activities in Washington in the early 1970s, committee sources said yesterday.

"We knew what Park was doing, paying off members of Congress," one source said. "And now, more than ever, we'd like to ask Ambassador Kim about the monopoly he felt Park was invading."

The renewed interest in Mr. Kim by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is likely to revive efforts in the House to cut off aid to South Korea. The issue has been an especially sensitive one for the Carter administration.

The State Department has sided with South Korea in saying that demands for Mr. Kim's testimony would breach international covenants protecting diplomatic immunity.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House committee, has said repeatedly that he considers Mr. Kim a more important witness than Mr. Park.

In public hearings last year the committee heard allegations that Mr. Kim was seen shuffling envelopes with \$100 bills before a trip to Capitol Hill. He also was identified by one representative's secretary as the man who delivered a cash-filled envelope to the member's office.

**Cosmonauts at Work**

MOSCOW, March 6 (UPI)—The Soviet cosmonauts aboard Salyut-6 space station carried out experiments today on measuring the brightness of stars and filming television reports for viewers at home.

The committee's demands for Mr. Kim's testimony were shelved temporarily while the members and staff concentrated on arranging for Mr. Park's return from Korea to testify. Mr. Jaworski met on Wednesday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to emphasize the need for Mr. Kim's testimony.

## UN Unit Accuses Pinochet Regime Of Rights Abuses

GENEVA, March 6 (NYT)—In a resolution co-sponsored by the United States, the United Nations Human Rights Commission said today that "flagrant violations" of human rights are continuing in Chile under the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Brazil, Panama and Uruguay voted against the resolution, which was co-sponsored by Austria, Britain and Sweden. Jordan, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Peru abstained.

The 33-member commission recognized that the number of political prisoners and of reported cases of torture were decreasing in Chile. It found, however, that the violations of human rights remain "in some cases systematic and institutionalized."

The commission dismissed as an "exercise lacking relevance" the referendum that Gen. Pinochet held on Jan. 4 to secure the endorsement of Chilean voters in reply to the condemnation of his regime for human rights violations by the UN General Assembly.

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## The Misplaced Americans

We learned recently that a U.S. citizen born in Tibet in 1943 is required by the United States to travel the world with a passport that lists his birthplace as China. A small matter, perhaps, but a nice demonstration of how, for more expediency, the government can trample on the last shards of individuality. Because this particular citizen refused his passport, he could not travel at all, and was thus deprived of a basic liberty.

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His passport came, of course, from the Department of State, whose insistence on "China" derives from a desire not to offend Peking. The Chinese authorities do not like to be reminded that Tibet was not always under their control. Tibetans are in fact culturally and linguistically distinct from Chinese. Although various Chinese emperors claimed Tibet, China's authority never penetrated that vast and remote mountain theocracy until 1950, when the present Communist regime undertook a forcible annexation that was completed in 1959 with the bloody suppression of the last centers of resistance.

Some of the many Tibetans who then fled abroad became U.S. citizens. They feel that to list China as their birthplace is to rewrite history, to deny their ethnic identity and to be stamped with a despised label. China's is not the only government that Washington dares not offend in passports. The same solicitude is shown to the governments of Eastern Europe, which have often altered boundaries, legally and otherwise, in this century. U.S. policy is said to be to list the name of the state claiming sovereignty over a given town or province at the time a passport is issued, regardless of what it was at the time of the applicant's birth. Rather than affront a present government, Washington prefers to affront the truth.

You could think that such an offensive practice had its roots in high calculations of state. It turns out, however, that there is no single birthplace policy throughout the

Department of State. Some of its geographical divisions are left free to adopt all kinds of exceptions. When domestic votes are at stake, policy can be remarkably flexible. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three former Baltic provinces of Russia that existed as independent states between the world wars, still appear in U.S. passports. That is because refugees from those places have lobbied to prevent the United States from recognizing their reconquest by the Soviet Union. So someone born in Riga when it was Russian goes down as born in Latvia if she returns to visit her brother, now in the Soviet Union. Yet someone born in an old-fashioned province of Austria-Hungary is told to forget that fact, allowed to claim Polish birth if the clerk does not bother to check a contemporary map and is assigned to the Soviet Union if he does.

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The bureau covering Middle Eastern affairs is so anxious to please everyone in sight that the passport of someone born in Tel Aviv before 1948 can say "Palestine," the original fact, or "Israel," the later one. A person born in the disputed West Bank of the Jordan River may list Israel, Jordan or Palestine. And if she happens to be a native of Jerusalem, the department will surrender altogether and permit the listing of the city without any country.

These bald accommodations only make more poignant the plight of the offended Tibetans. Surely the United States stands secure enough among the nations to tolerate some truth in labeling. And if a citizen born in Ljubljana in 1908 wants to list Austria-Hungary rather than Yugoslavia as his birthplace, what is the harm of it? A glance at the date of birth in the next column of the passport will explain the matter. In an era when we are too often reduced to categories anyway, the least our government can do is to give us the categories we choose.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Rhodesian Contrivance

The U.S. and British governments have thus far refrained from endorsing the Rhodesian "internal settlement" between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders. They are right to withhold support, and they should not give way in this week's debate of the issue in the UN Security Council. The deal is little more than a device for keeping real power in the hands of Rhodesia's small white minority and is rightly suspect in black African eyes.

The agreement would let the white settler community block any measures that threaten its economic privileges for at least 10 years and probably longer. The 4-per-cent minority would retain effective control of the army and civil service. "Majority rule" so hobbled by minority rights means no real transfer of power, no matter how many blacks acquire ministerial trappings. That is why the settlement is anathema to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the black nationalists who lead the guerrilla campaign which, along with sanctions, has forced Mr. Smith to go even so far.

Ian Smith has played his cards with consummate skill. By offering them a semblance of power, he has now made the three black leaders—Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Sen. Chirau—accomplices in a system to preserve his own control.

The agreement would not only fail to bring genuine majority rule to Zimbabwe (as Rhodesia is to be called next year), but also jeopardize the most important U.S. interests in Africa. Those interests ride on a peaceful transition to black political power throughout southern Africa and the avoidance of conflicts that risk the involvement of outside powers.

The surest way to promote a peaceful transition in Rhodesia is to insist on arrangements that would bring the guerrilla forces and their Patriotic Front into the politics of the country. The way to frustrate a

peaceful transition is to persist in a "settlement" that will cause the Patriotic Front to escalate the fighting, possibly with Cuban and Soviet help. That, in turn, could lead the Rhodesian government to seek aid from South Africa, confronting the Western powers with an impossible choice of either letting Moscow and Pretoria fight it out or intervening directly. (And, if it were to be intervention, on which side?) It is better to maintain the UN sanctions against Rhodesia while bargaining for a better deal.

It is not enough, however, to say that no deal would be acceptable until the Patriotic Front's Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are satisfied. Not even Mr. Nkomo, who enjoys a considerable political following among both blacks and whites, deserves such a veto. He has erred seriously in the past six months, letting distrust of Britain lead him to reject the Anglo-US plan for elections run by a caretaker government under British control.

The sanctions were imposed because Mr. Smith was blocking the way to majority rule. They should be lifted when a framework for its achievement is in sight. That may well mean bringing the guerrilla leaders into new negotiations. It certainly requires modifying the proposed settlement. Its elaborately contrived machinery for preserving white control ought to be dismantled. And the arrangements for elections ought to let all candidates take part without fear of harassment by the Rhodesian or guerrilla armies.

When the principles of the "internal settlement" were first announced last month, Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, characterized them as a recipe for civil war. Now that the details are known, his fears appear justified. It would be no favor to Rhodesians, black or white, for Washington and London to embrace this deal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Only Beginning of End

Mr. Ian Smith (the Rhodesian Prime Minister) has now reversed his position completely by offering to help install a black majority government by the end of this year.

This is indeed a major triumph, but it is still only the beginning of the end, not yet the end of the road to peace and independence in Rhodesia. A wrong step now could make the last lap much worse than anything that has gone before...

—From the Observer (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1903

WASHINGTON.—That the United States join with the other republics of this hemisphere in some formal declaration to the world embodying the Monroe Doctrine is the desire of some of the Latin-American republics, voiced by their diplomatic representatives here. But the position of the U.S. government is that the Monroe Doctrine proper needs no strengthening, that it is sufficient as it is and would not be made any stronger by any formal declaration.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1928

NEW ORLEANS.—A chimpanzee recently donated to the Audubon Park Zoo here has developed a mania for cleanliness and devotes most of its time to housecleaning. The chimpanzee, which was donated along with its mate, is the mother of a bouncing "baby chimp." Prior to the arrival of the youngster the mother wasn't so fussy about her cage. Since the addition to the family, however, she has improved in her housekeeping methods and is now an incessant cage scrubber.



## Stalin After 25 Years

By Helmut Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON.—Twenty-five years ago, the death of Josef Stalin was announced in Moscow. I asked a recent Soviet visitor whether the event would be observed in his country. He said he doubted there would be particular notice of it except, perhaps, in Soviet Georgia, where, he said, Stalin still occupied something of a special place.

Actually, acknowledged or not, the nearly 30 years of Stalin's rule remain for the present generation of top Soviet leaders the dominant experience of their lives. And for the rest of us, it is well to remember as we conduct our debates about Soviet purposes and the future shape of American-Soviet relations that the path on which Stalin set the Soviet Union in the postwar world continues to affect our own choices in major ways.

It may have been a coincidence though it seems doubtful that Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, speaking in Moscow rather than in Georgia, was recently reported to have made a public reference to Stalin. In connection with the elaborate current celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, Ustinov recalled Stalin's chairmanship of the Soviet State Defense Committee during World War II, a reference that drew applause from the audience.

### Positive Mention

This positive mention of Stalin in a military context serves to remind us that whatever the precise assessment of particular events and decisions in the 1940s, Stalin set the priorities that steadily transformed the U.S.S.R. from a great continental power to one with military and other capabilities enabling it to assert interests and ambitions and to influence the course of events around the world.

We still debate whether postwar Soviet decisions to concentrate on an economic recovery that would give maximum weight to military strength were driven principally by limited and defensive considerations—or by the determination to preclude the recurrence of the disaster of the German invasion. Put in these terms, the issue is unlikely ever to be resolved. For the problem quickly became as much one of Soviet motivations as of the perceptions and concerns of those outside the Soviet Union who witnessed the growing accumulation of Soviet military might and the extension of Soviet political control west and southwestward.

What quite probably did begin as a defensive quest for security, on the part of Stalin and his associates, soon evolved into a profound sense of threat by those who lived adjacent to the U.S.S.R. on the Eurasian landmass. Many of these nations, themselves ravaged and debilitated by war, in turn sought to buttress their safety by allying themselves with the United States. And the United States, in its turn, broke with its tradition and came to define its security in terms of the security of numerous countries stretched around the globe.

In the early phases of this process, the American contribution to the security of those feeling threatened was made mostly by the Navy and our strategic bomber force. With advances in military technology, the Soviet Union extended the range and scope of its own military forces so that they could become effective beyond the confines of Eurasia.

As the ability of the United

States to protect its allies by strategic power came to be matched, or was thought gradually to be offset by Soviet long-range forces, U.S. requirements for theater and general-purpose forces increased and U.S. commitments to the defense, especially of its NATO allies, became even more tangible than they were at the outset.

And in two major instances in Asia, the United States committed large forces to combat efforts, one successful, the other unsuccessful, to prevent the forcible unification by Communists of divided states.

With America indefinitely involved in alliances and foreign commitments, the Russians, after Stalin, continued to build on his military legacy. Despite some fluctuations in resource allocations, they remained firmly committed to the concept that Soviet security required massive and unending accumulations of modern military power. The rupture with China served merely to amplify these impulses and commitments.

Under Khrushchev, however, an additional tendency made itself felt: the recognition that in the nuclear age there might be some utility in limited forms of cooperation with external powers, including, notably, the chief adversary. Some tentative agreed steps to regulate military buildup and competition were taken. The process intensified under Brezhnev. A major stated goal for the Russians in these endeavors has been to obtain American acceptance of the principle of "equal

security." The Soviet definition of this principle has, however, entailed levels of military forces of all types which to Americans and others appear excessive for defense and, in fact, unequal and threatening.

The Russians have contended that their geographic situation and other factors entitle them to such advantages if their security is to be reasonable that which they believe the United States to possess. Much of the difficulty in arms-control negotiations stems from this disparity of view, or, more precisely, from the inherent impossibility of quantifying as subjective a concept as the security felt by nations.

Plainly, the Soviet Union has as much right and reason to safeguard its security as does the United States or any other nation. But if this quest, in the name of "equal security," ignores or belittles the security concerns and perceptions of others, the result is bound to be a perpetual accumulation of military power.

This need not preclude various forms of cooperation but it is bound to inhibit them severely, as events have shown. The Stalinist legacy, in this respect, remains very much alive a quarter-century after his death.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former State Department counselor, is now visiting scholar at the School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

adopted—including Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S. delegate—never suggested such a partial meaning. Another reason for surprise is that Begin himself has previously viewed Resolution 242 as requiring at least some withdrawal on the West Bank. He objected on that very ground when Israel formally accepted 242 as a "framework" for negotiation, in response to a Nixon administration initiative in 1970. Begin was a member of a coalition cabinet then, and he quit because he said Israel had undertaken to negotiate withdrawal from "Judea and Samaria."

All this explains why already I,

## The Issues at Stake In Western Sahara

By Victor Perry

PARIS.—The case for allowing the (Western Sahara's) inhabitants to exercise genuine self-determination, by means of a UN-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming," according to an editorial in The New York Times (NYT, Feb. 6). Presumably, circles within the Carter administration share these views, and ostensibly they are commendable principles. But in fact there are many supporters of the United States in Africa who see in the above statement—and the thinking behind it—a fitting description of the U.S. predicament in Africa today.

For in southern Africa, on the Horn of Africa, and in the Sahara conflict—from Ethiopia in the east, via Chad and Niger, to Morocco and Mauritania in the west—the United States is not only refusing to play traditional power politics, it is ignoring Realpolitik while its adversary, the Soviet Union, is playing by the traditional, hard-nosed rules. And so, indeed, are the African countries—radical and pro-Western alike—which the United States seeks to apply its African policy.

In the case of the Sahara, there is the added complication that, by many international standards, the principle of democratic self-determination is not clearly applicable.

### No Clear Case

First, in terms of international law, there is not a clear case for a plebiscite in the Sahara. The International Court of Justice at The Hague recognized, in 1975, the existence of "strong ethnic ties between the residents of the then Spanish Sahara, and Morocco and Mauritania." While the court noted that these ties did not imply automatic Moroccan-Mauritanian sovereignty over the territory, it did not stipulate any other specific means for determining the territory's fate.

This ruling, half-hearted as it may seem, lends some validity to the Moroccan claim—that the 100,000 or so Saharans have no separate, specific national identity. That Morocco chose to "prove" this by organizing a Saharan Djema'a (Council of Notables) vote in favor of becoming Moroccan after King Hassan's "Green March" had overwhelmed the Spanish, and Mauritania had agreed to divvy-up the territory with the Moroccan—may not jibe with the democratic concepts of many observers. But Hassan's methods were undoubtedly gentler than those which Algeria's Boumedienne would have employed.

What seems clear in the case of the Sahara is the total impossibility of holding a genuine "democratic plebiscite" in a desert territory the size of Britain, virtually devoid of settled population, and surrounded by at least two countries—Morocco and Algeria—which have large populations and armies and a determination to influence the territory's political future for their own respective strategic ends. Thus Algeria already claims that several hundred thousand Saharan refugees in her territory would have to participate in a plebiscite. The United States and Western Europe also have very good strategic reasons for ensuring that the Western Sahara remains in pro-Western hands: It constitutes vital oil resources, and under Indian rule it would constitute a corridor for pro-Soviet Algeria and Libya to extend their influence and presence to the shores of the North Atlantic, and from there to the Canary Islands—which Algeria is

already trying to detach from Spain. But the United States insists that its best interest lies not only in noninterference, but even in persuading others not to interfere. The Soviet Union and its radical allies in Africa are, predictably, unimpressed. They don't play the game this way, and that is one reason why relations with the United States are difficult for countries like Morocco, the Sudan and Somalia in Africa today.

The radicals' version of Saharan self-determination has thus far involved recognition by Algeria, North Korea and a few black African states of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), founded in February, 1976, by the Polisario—itsself a liberation front set up by members of the nomadic R'Guibat tribe in 1973 to fight Spanish colonial rule. Lobbyists for U.S. natural gas firms may also be pushing for U.S. backing due to commercial ties with Algeria. The United States takes more than one-half of Algeria's crude oil production—nearly 10 per cent of the total U.S. imports of crude. Yet, Libya, a principal supporter of the Polisario, has refused to recognize the RASD because the establishment of small new countries conflicts with Qadhafi's belief in the unity of the Arab nations.

The thrust of the Polisario's military campaign, carried on with heavy Cuban and Algerian aid, is not inside the former Spanish Sahara at all, but rather against objectives in Mauritania, which is too weak to defend itself. Whatever may be said about the merits or morals of French and Moroccan military intervention in the Saharan conflict, it must be noted that they are aiding in the defense of Mauritania (and not annexed Saharan) territory.

Morocco's agreement with Mauritania to split the Sahara, each country annexing part, is for Rabat in many ways a natural extension of its 1970 decision to forsake its earlier claims to Mauritania territory. Rejection or annulment of the Moroccan-Mauritanian action in the Sahara would reopen the entire Pan-Arab's box of Moroccan territorial claims in the region and could create a situation similar to the Somali irredentist movements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti which are at the heart of the current turmoil on the Horn of Africa.

In contrast, Morocco's settlement of its territorial claims has not been made at the expense of any other country's territory. The only neighboring country to take offense at Algeria—has done so for political-ideological reasons. It has lodged no official claim to the Western Sahara itself.

In the larger, African and global contexts, there is an additional point which bears elaboration. The case for or against Western Saharan "self-determination," and, inter alia, for selling U.S. arms to Morocco should not be allowed to cloud the principal issue at stake there: The struggle between Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria and Libya on the other, for primacy in the Maghreb and on the north-west corner of Africa. It is to this issue that U.S. foreign policy must address itself in dealing with the Saharan question. A pro-Soviet victory in the Sahara—added to Moscow's achievements in Angola and Mozambique—would be a serious blow to the hopes of pro-Western forces from Egypt to Zambia.

## Middle East: The Tactics of Peace?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—U.S. officials concerned with reviving the peace talks between Israel and Egypt are in a discouraged state.

The reason is a position taken by Prime Minister Begin in private and now starting to emerge in public. Begin is arguing that the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied land, need not apply at all to the West Bank.

Resolution 242, approved unanimously by the UN Security Council on Nov. 22, 1967, states that Israel should "withdraw from the territories occupied in the six-day war of 1967." The other is an end to belligerency and a recognition that every state in the area has a "right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

Because the resolution coupled these two ideas instead of just demanding withdrawal, it was regarded at the time as a big gain for Israel. And its acceptance has generally been considered since then as a fundamental premise of negotiation by any party.

Of course there has always been argument about the extent of "withdrawal" required. The Arabs have said it must be total, to the borders of June, 1967. U.S. governments have said there could be minor adjustments here and there. Israel has called for territorial compromises. But until now no one has suggested, as Begin now has, that Resolution 242 would be satisfied by withdrawal on only one front: the Sinai Peninsula.

It is a startling argument for several reasons. One is that it has no support in the legislative history of Resolution 242. The principal spokesmen when it was

adopted—including Arthur Goldberg, then the U.S. delegate—never suggested such a partial meaning.

Another reason for surprise is that Begin himself has previously viewed Resolution 242 as requiring at least some withdrawal on the West Bank. He objected on that very ground when Israel formally accepted 242 as a "framework" for negotiation, in response to a Nixon administration initiative in 1970. Begin was a member of a coalition cabinet then, and he quit because he said Israel had undertaken to negotiate withdrawal from "Judea and Samaria."

If the Begin government persists in this new contention, the chance of reviving the hopes of peace in the Middle East must be rated as bleak. For in effect Israel will have limited the possibilities to a separate peace with Egypt, excluding all other issues, and there is no sign that President Sadat will—or for that matter can—agree to such a purely bilateral settlement.

Since his visit to Jerusalem, Sadat has said that any Egyptian agreement with Israel must at least set a pattern of principle for all of Israel's neighbors to make peace. He plainly regards that as a minimum protection against the criticism he has had from other Arabs for negotiating at all. And his particular concern is the future of the West Bank. Israel has indicated that it cannot negotiate West Bank issues with Sadat—that King Hussein of Jordan and, perhaps some representatives of the West Bank Palestinians must join the talks. But neither Hussein nor, certainly, the Palestinians will negotiate except within the framework of Resolution 242.

Admittedly, the assistant secretary of state, has been unsuccessful so far in his shuttle efforts to get agreement between Israel and Egypt on a statement of principles that would let their direct talks resume. The crucial obstacle is Israel's refusal to accept the principle of 242 for the West Bank.

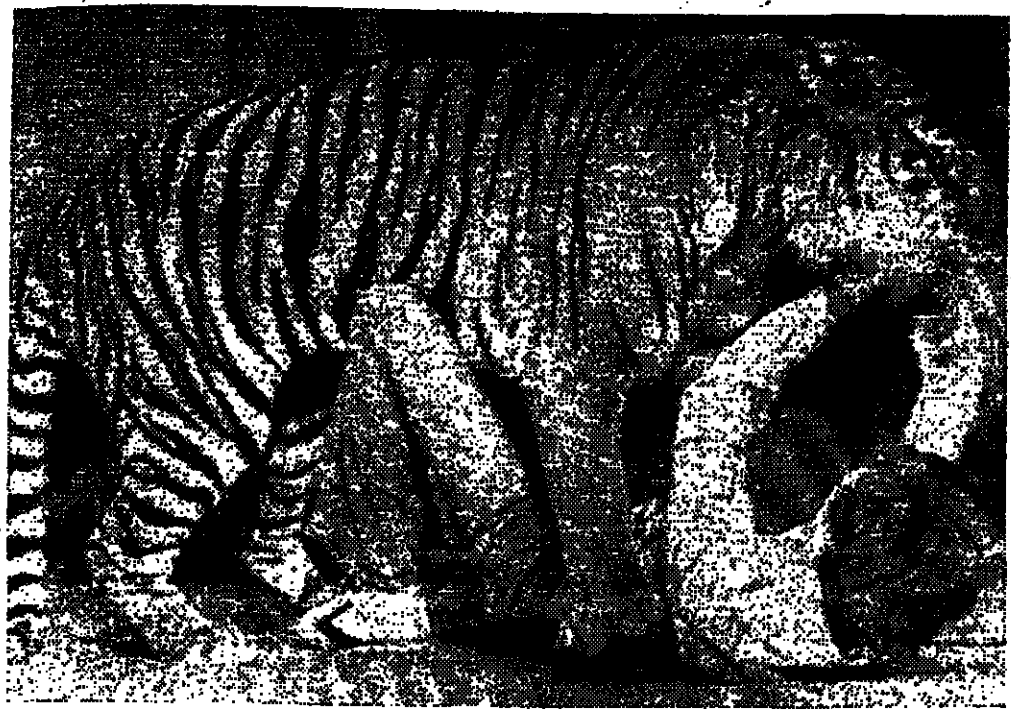
Apparently Begin argues that he is being asked to accept a "precondition" for negotiations. But 242 is the only imaginable framework for agreement among the parties and for broad international support. To abandon that framework, as President Carter said the other day, would be to abandon the hope of peace for "many months or years," Carter evidently referred to 242 because Begin has brought it into question.

Begin's new position on 242 is unmistakably reminiscent of his government's performance in establishing and expanding Israeli settlements in the occupied territories during the peace negotiations. It is a slippery argument, less than straightforward. Can anyone really believe that such tactics are likely to produce the confidence needed for peace?

And there is a broader concern. Israel has a great moral claim on the world. It earns and gets sympathy especially from the United States. We could understand when it held territory under occupation for security. But understanding will diminish if Israel is offered genuine security and insists on retaining territory for its own sake.

Sadat has offered what for 36 years was a dream: full diplomatic relations, trade, security arrangements. More important, he now represents a chance for Israel to form an entente with the moderates in the Arab world—with Jordan and Saudi Arabia as well as Egypt. That is an end desired not only by Israel but by all the West. Is Begin really going to throw the opportunity away?





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### 1st Crackdown in Years

## Budapest Is Said to Force 4 Critics Into Exile

BONN, March 6 (WP).—Four leading Hungarian intellectuals who have criticized the Communist system quietly have been pressured into exile in the West. The action marks the first known occasion in recent years that the government of Communist party leader Janos Kadar has encouraged emigration to get rid of dissidents and critics.

Forced exile has been used more frequently, especially in East Germany and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, in the last two years as internal criticism grew after the 35-nation Helsinki accords on European cooperation and human rights. Hungary, however, traditionally has been viewed as the most liberal of the Soviet-bloc countries.

and who also protested the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The Markuses were reported to be in West Berlin and Agnes Heller and her husband have accepted three-year fellowships in Australia, where another Hungarian dissident, sociologist Ivan Szelenyi, is teaching.

Agnes Heller, a Marxist philosopher, is the most prominent of the four and was the intellectual leader of the dissidents in Budapest.

### Obituaries

## Robert Prescott, WWII Ace, Founded Flying Tiger Lines

LOS ANGELES, March 6. —Robert W. Prescott, 64, a World War II flying ace and founder of Flying Tiger Line, Inc., which he founded, died of cancer Friday in Palm Springs.

Mr. Prescott, the chief executive officer of the Los Angeles-based air cargo carrier line, was a veteran of the air war in China, where he was a flight leader with Gen. Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers.

He earned the title of ace by downing six Japanese planes during the five campaigns he fought in during 1941 and 1942. Born in 1912 in Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Prescott spent some time among prizefighters, managing a few and even boxing himself.

**Misconduct Trial For Bhutto Is Set To Open Saturday**

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 6 (Reuters).—The trial of former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on charges of political misconduct will begin Saturday, it was announced today.

The trial, prepared by the military regime, will deal with the alleged misuse of government funds and the use of secret funds for political purposes.

Mr. Bhutto, who ruled Pakistan for 1 1/2 years before his overthrow in a coup last July, will be formally charged when the trial starts. If found guilty, he could be jailed for seven years, be disqualified from elected office and have his assets confiscated.

Mr. Bhutto, 50, has been held in jail since September, but still commands a wide following through his Pakistan Peoples party.

A verdict is expected in the next 10 days in a separate trial in which Mr. Bhutto is accused of the murder of a political opponent three years ago.

**Polish Students Held**  
WARSAW, March 6 (UPI).—Polish police detained over 30 students last night in Wrocław, dissident sources said today. The students, all members of the Dissident Students Solidarity Committee, were rounded up while attending a private lecture.

**Device From U.S. Professors Takes Surprise Out of Letter-Bombs**  
WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—A U.S. physics professor and two colleagues have invented a machine that can combat a tool of terrorists: the letter-bomb.

According to William Gregory, the device, called the CALM (a scientific acronym), "is accurate 99.94 per cent of the time, registering a false alarm about 1 time out of 10,000."

## Trial of Four Catalan Mimes by Army Opens in Barcelona

BARCELONA, March 6 (UPI).—Four members of a Catalan mime troupe, El Jogars, appeared before a court-martial today on charges of slandering the Spanish Army.

The director of the group and principal defendant, Albert Boadella, escaped from custody last week and reportedly fled to France.

Mr. Boadella's escape caused the court-martial to be postponed for six days. Another member of the company and the sixth defendant, Fernando Reme, also fled.

The military prosecution has asked for three years in jail for each of the remaining four defendants. They are Maria de Maestre, Gabriel Remon, Andres Solsona, and Arnaldo Vilardaga.

Played in 39 Towns  
The charges against the Jogars stem from a play the troupe put on last fall in 39 towns. Based on the 1974 court-martial and execution of a stateless Pole, it depicted members of a Franco-era military tribunal as drunken and prejudiced.

Riot police dispersed a crowd of 500 persons who gathered outside the barracks where the trial was taking place. The supporters tossed several bouquets of flowers against the crowd-control barriers.

The defense lawyers asked that the trial be suspended because of alleged procedural irregularities.

But the court rejected the motions.

The defendants are on a six-day-old hunger strike and the presiding judge, Col. Luis Moreno, told the four that if they felt ill a rest period could be called.

In central Barcelona, about 200 youths blocked traffic while demonstrating for the release of the actors.

In Madrid, two members of Cortes (parliament) called on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez to explain its position on the case.

Meanwhile, in the Basque region, police set up checkpoints on roads and highways around the city of Vitoria today in a hunt for Basque separatist guerrillas blamed for the submachine gun killing of two policemen and the wounding of three others.

Police sources in Bilbao said they were sure that the attack by gunmen against a police jeep yesterday was made by ETA commandos as part of a campaign of violence against the government. They said ETA gunmen wounded two police on Friday by firing at a police bus in Bilbao.

The police also said that the Vitoria gunmen fired more than 50 rounds into the parked police jeep on the same street where

### Accused of Insulting Military in Play

ties. But the court rejected the motions.

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Meanwhile, in the Basque re-

## Brazil Receives German Credit

BONN, March 6 (UPI).—West Germany granted a 50-million-mark (\$24.6 million) credit today to Brazil on the first day of a five-day visit to this country by President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Geisel also was interested in private German investment in his country.

West German President Walter Scheel and Mr. Geisel discussed relations between Brazil and the European Common Market as well as the North-South dialogue between the world's industrialized and developing nations.

conducted the inquiry, both "persuasive and broadly acceptable." But the \$12-billion development has aroused so much protest, he added, that he will in effect waive his authority to make a unilateral decision.

The plant, not far from the Lake District, would reprocess nuclear waste from Japan, among other countries, to extract plutonium fuel.

Further Delay Opposed  
President Carter has decided to defer indefinitely commercial reprocessing in the United States in the hope of slowing nuclear proliferation. In a letter dated Dec. 19, Joseph Nye, deputy to the under secretary of state, asked the British to take the same step. But the Parker report, after urging tighter industrial security and better environmental monitoring, opposed further delay.

At a news conference this evening, Mr. Shore promised "a continuing dialogue" on the subject with the Carter administration.

## Britain to Let House Decide On A-Fuel Reprocessing Site

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).—The government agreed today to allow the House of Commons to decide whether the controversial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant should be constructed at Windscale on Britain's northwest coast, despite a clear vote of confidence from a crown judge who just completed a nine-month study of the issue.

Peter Shore, the environment secretary, told the House that he considered the conclusions of Justice Michael Parker, who

## U.S. Church Unit Sends Vietnam Supply of Wheat

HOUSTON, March 6 (WP).—Political and religious leaders have endorsed the first direct shipment of food from the United States to postwar Vietnam and criticized the Carter administration's continued trade embargo on that nation at an ecumenical service here.

The service celebrated the shipment, expected by the end of the month, of 10,000 tons of wheat from Houston to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Church World Services (CWS), an arm of the National Council of Churches, is organizing the \$3-million relief project.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, former chaplain of Yale, were among those taking part in the services Saturday.

CWS executive director Paul McCleary said that his agency received a one-time-only export license from the Commerce Department for the shipment.

However, he said, the government has refused to offer to reimburse CWS for the \$800,000 shipping bill, support frequently given to humanitarian food shipments.

## Hijackers' Trial Is Set in Cyprus

NICOSIA, March 6 (AP).—The two Palestinians accused of murdering Egyptian newspaper editor Youssef Sebati here last month will be brought to trial Thursday, 19 days after the incident.

Observers believe that Cyprus is anxious to try Samir Mohammad Gharar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 28, as soon as possible in an effort to mend the rift with Egypt, which broke diplomatic relations after the murder and the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnaca airport the following day.

Cypriot troops killed the commandos as they attempted to storm a commandeered aircraft in which the two gunmen were holding a number of Arab hostages.

## Soviet Mental Clinics Still Said to Be Jails

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—Fourteen political activists have been put into psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since September, when the World Psychiatric Association denounced such Soviet abuses, Amnesty International said today.

The human-rights organization said that its estimate was based on material received from two major Moscow sources in the last few months, documenting continued political abuses of psychiatry and the persecution of Soviet citizens trying to expose the abuses.

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## 3 Die, 40 Injured In Namibia Riot

WINDHOUK, South-West Africa, March 6 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas today to prevent renewed political clashes after 3 persons were killed and 40 injured in rioting yesterday in South-West Africa (Namibia).

The police said that the fighting yesterday was the latest in a series of battles that started last week between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization in Windhoek. Five persons have been killed and 81 hurt in the clashes, according to police.

They said that trouble started yesterday when SWAPO supporters stormed the Herero quarter of Katutura Township.



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## FASHION

## Lollobrigida as Photographer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 6 (IHT).—Gina Lollobrigida's first fashion pictures appeared last week in French Vogue.

"My first ambition in life was to be a painter," she said. "I loved drawing as a child. So, in effect, I'm going back to my first love."

## Newtonian Telescope Nets \$12,000 at Sale

LONDON, March 6 (AP).—An early 18th-century telescope fetched \$12,000 (just over \$12,000) at an auction at Sotheby's.

The 7-foot Newtonian reflecting telescope is one of 200 built by Sir William Herschel, who in 1781 discovered the planet Uranus.

The telescope was bought from a junk shop 20 years ago for \$15 by Allan Sanderson, Mr. Sanderson, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, died last year. It was sold by his son and was bought by London dealer Asprey.

"I love taking pictures, period," she added. "But I also love fashion today because it gives women a chance to dress according to their personalities. To me, it's a sign that women are recapturing their mystery."

Miss Lollobrigida, who never liked miniskirts ("Vulgar," she said), has always kept her a bit above the knees.

While she used to wear couture clothes, Miss Lollobrigida said that now she enjoys designing her own dresses then has them made by a dressmaker. "It's also much cheaper," she said.

Speaking perfect French ("I've always dubbed all my films"), Miss Lollobrigida's main charm is that, despite a still glamorous image, she has remained the basic, earthy, no-nonsense herself (a soldier's wife) she was in one of her films. Although she knows that her best acting days may be behind her, she holds no grudges, no resentment and has now embarked on her

new career with the attitude of somebody who plainly enjoys life. The results are remarkable. In addition to a book called "Italia," which took her three years, "I just finished two books and a film on the Philippines at the request of Mrs. (Fernando) Marcos," she said.

## Portraits of Women

The Philippines books are full of arresting pictures of humble, everyday people and do credit to Miss Lollobrigida's photographic technique as well as her feelings.

"Actually, technique," she said, "is not the essential. It's necessary, of course, but only sensitivity can make you a good photographer."

Her Vogue fashion pictures reflect that attitude. Most of them are portraits of women, à la Cecil Beaton rather than conventional fashion pictures. She took most of them in the garden of her house on Via Appia Antica. But she also went out into the



Gina Lollobrigida  
... behind the camera.

streets of Rome, and in one case, over the roofs of churches, where she and the model teetered along the edges.

"She was incredible," Vogue editor Patrick Bourcade said, "the way she kept jumping from one roof to another, like a real pro."

When she goes out on a job, Miss Lollobrigida wears a wig and dark glasses. Her favorite working outfit is canvas overalls which she borrowed from pilots in Manila. "They're wonderful," she said, "full of pockets and so comfortable. They came in black but I had them copied in all colors, including orange," she said.

Miss Lollobrigida also picked as a model an authentic delicate-faced Italian aristocrat, Duchess Bond Gaetani d'Aragona, whose reserved good looks bring out the charm of each dress, instead of getting in the way, as is often the case with ordinary fashion models.

While the Vogue pictures were her first fashion pictures, she had already photographed designers Lancetti and Valentino.

"I love doing portraits," she said. "Men, on the whole, are more difficult than women because they are more shy."

There are, however, some exceptions. Henry Kissinger and Fidel Castro, for instance, "she said, "were very helpful." She said, "But then," she added with a smile, "I must admit that I have some advantages."



Duchess Bond Gaetani d'Aragona in André Laug dress.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Cherubini's "Medea" will be produced by the Grand Théâtre in Geneva March 11 in a new production, sung in Italian, with Cristina Denekhan in the title part. Gian-Carlo del Monaco will sing the work, with sets and costumes by Andrzej Jaworski. Günther, who will conduct, and others in the cast are Marjorie Vance, Martha Sarmay, Giuseppe Giacomini and Nicola Chiosso. Performances also are scheduled for March 13 (centenary of the world premiere in Paris in 1977), 17, 19 and 21.

The Paris Opéra's first new production of the season, of Massenet's "Werther," will be

given March 13 at the Opéra-Comique, conducted by Pierre Dervaux and with stage direction, sets and costumes by Dominique Delouche. Alain Yano will sing the title part, Jean Rhodes and Françoise Arraudeau will alternate in the role of Charlotte, and Yves Bisson and Claude Meloni as Albert. The work will be repeated March 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 29 and April 1.

Janet Baker will sing the role of Madame, Stuart Burrows the title role, and Günter Friedrich will direct a new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo," scheduled for its first performance March 9 by the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in London. Colin Davis

will conduct and Stefanos Lazaridis will design the production. The cast also includes Yvonne Kenny as Ilia, Gabriela Benacikova as Hippolyte, Jean Langlais as Arbach, and others. Also on the High Priest. The work also will be given March 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 28.

The 70th anniversary of the death of Hugo Wolf will be marked in Vienna with a program of "The Unknown Hugo Wolf" in the Vienna-Saal of the Musikverein on March 15. Previously unperformed and rarely presented, works of Wolf, performed by Rolf Witzgall, soprano, Peter Weber, baritone, and the pianists Leonard Hokanson and Erik Werba.

The American pianist Susan Jacobson will give two recitals of works by Russian composers—Shostakovich, Rachmaninov, Prokofiev and Scriabin—March 7 and 8 at the Akkeler in Brussels. She will play a program of Debussy, Ravel, Shostakovich, Rachmaninov and Prokofiev March 16 at the Hôtel Herouet in Paris (54 Rue Vieille du Temple).

Daniel Barenboim will conduct the Orchestra de Paris in an all-Polish program that will include the French premiere of Witold Lutoslawski's "Midi-Paris," Szymanowski's Violin Concerto No. 1, with Jean-Pierre Wallès as soloist, and Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1, with Murray Perahia as soloist. The concerts are March 9 at the Palais des Congrès and March 11 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The American bass-baritone Simon Estes will sing King Philip and Romanus tenor Vasile Moldovanu will sing the title role in the Hamburg State Opera's production of "The Barber of Seville" March 10 and 11 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Berlin Awards  
2 Golden Bears

BERLIN, March 6 (AP).—Jurors awarded only two top prizes yesterday in this year's Berlin Film Festival, giving one to a Czechoslovak short and another to a Spanish entry in the competition. No other entries—25 films from 30 countries—were judged worthy of the award.

Winning as components of the best national contribution were "The Trout," a satire on the bourgeoisie by José Luis García Sánchez, and "The Words From Max," a portrait of an unobtrusive man by Emilio Martínez Larrazo.

Josef Hekrdla and Vladimir Jirasek won the festival's only other Golden Bear first prize, taking the short-features competition with their "Wast Bay. We Done to the Hens," a film about lack of concern for nature.

## MUSIC

## The Shock of Discovery And Zurab Sotkilava

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 6 (IHT).—Zurab Sotkilava is not exactly a household name in the tenor business, but it will be before long, judge by his fleeting, but stunning appearance yesterday as soloist with the Pasdeloup Orchestra at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The shock of discovery was accompanied by a few other surprises. For one thing, Sotkilava—although a yet virtually unknown in the West—is about 40 and for the last four seasons a leading tenor at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater. For another, he is hardly a typical Russian tenor, but the owner of a rich, Italianate lyric-dramatic instrument which doubtless has something to do with being a Georgian with having studied two years in Milan.

In any case, here is one of the most luxuriantly beautiful tenor voices anywhere today, with baritone richness on the bottom, remarkable ease on top, evenly produced throughout the range, r in pianissimo and with plenty of metal for the forte passages.

The tenor has the build of a furniture mover, topped by a round guileless face, and on the testimony of yesterday's concert he was seen to have a rudimentary stage manner. But there was plenty of temperament at work in the way he threw himself into emotional content of each aria.

All this was demonstrated in four selections that avoided Russian territory, except for one brief encore. Don José's Flot Song from "Carmen" drew not a murmur of protest, although it was a French audience in Italian. After that it was a lyrical passionate "Dio mi potevi" from Verdi's "Otello." "E lucevan le stelle" from Puccini's "Tosca" and the "Improviser" from Giordano's "Andrea Chénier." Pierre-Michel Le Conte was an enthusiastic and helpful conductor.

Sotkilava is scheduled to make his first U.S. performances June in the Verdi Requiem with the Detroit and Philadelphia Orchestras, and by that time the record companies should be getting in line for a share of the action.

new, five-act production of "Don Carlo" on March 12, changes from the originally named casting (IHT). March 12, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 28. It also has been announced by Bayreuth Festival for the 1 role in the new production "The Flying Dutchman" that open this year's festival. He is the first black to sing a male role in the Wagner festival.

Three works from the bel ca literature believed not to have been performed in this century will be included in the program to be given by the tenor Bjørn Brewer and the mezzo-soprano Joyce Castle March 13 at Théâtre de l'Athénée in Paris. They are "Teresa e Gloriana," a cantata for two voices, a piano by Donizetti; "L'Addio," work the celebrated tenor Rühm wrote for himself, and "C all'amor," a duetto da camera Luigi Giordani (1806-60). Rühm Sutherland will be the pianist. The program, which will be completed by works of Rossini, Bellini and Giovanni "San Mayr.

## Mystic's Skull Is Auctioned to Science Academ

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters).—A skull believed to be that of the 18th-century Swedish mystic, philosopher and theologian Emanuel Swedenborg was auctioned today for £1,425 (\$2,850) to the Royal Academy of Science in Stockholm.

Swedenborg died in 1792 a few years later his grave was opened and his skull taken.

A spokeswoman for Sotheby's which handled the London auction, said that the skull was a woman in Wales—wh name was not disclosed. She said the skull was her father, who had bought from a dealer in books.

The skull will be sent to Stockholm in diplomatic mail, Sotheby's said. It will be buried in Swedenborg's grave in Uppsala Cathedral.

Music Hall's Finale  
NEW YORK, March 6 (AP).—Radio City Music Hall's film opens Thursday, a gala show featuring the high-kick Rockettes, live music and family movie. The theater's managers say that the 45-year-old facility will close its doors good April 12, ending 10 years running in the red.

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New York 77 days From £567.00  
New York 84 days From £594.00  
New York 91 days From £621.00  
New York 98 days From £648.00  
New York 105 days From £675.00  
New York 112 days From £702.00  
New York 119 days From £729.00  
New York 126 days From £756.00  
New York 133 days From £783.00  
New York 140 days From £810.00  
New York 147 days From £837.00  
New York 154 days From £864.00  
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New York 168 days From £918.00  
New York 175 days From £945.00  
New York 182 days From £972.00  
New York 189 days From £999.00  
New York 196 days From £1026.00  
New York 203 days From £1053.00  
New York 210 days From £1080.00  
New York 217 days From £1107.00  
New York 224 days From £1134.00  
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